

WEEKLY GRAPHIC.

J. M. SWETNAM, Publisher.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, APRIL 14 1882.

VOL. II

HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The card of one first class hotel in each town will be inserted in this column, and a copy of the Weekly Graphic sent free on receipt of \$2.00. The Graphic goes to a large list of leading hotels in the west, and is read by traveling men, making it a decidedly valuable medium for hotels.

Correspondence, news items and interesting personal items desired. Address Weekly Graphic, Kirksville, Mo.

HAWKINS HOUSE, Knox City, Mo. Sample rooms first floor. Good accommodations. Thirty stable connected. Charges reasonable. T. W. HAWKINS, Prop.

PARCELS HOUSE, Kirksville, Mo. The leading hotel of North Missouri. Refitted and furnished. Headquarters for traveling men. Geo. S. MARSH, Prop.

HAMPTON HOUSE, Clayton, Illinois. Headquarters for coal-mining men. J. C. LEE, Prop.

EDITORIAL GRAPHICS

Work will soon be commenced on the Blair monument.

Gen. John A. Logan was in St. Louis Saturday, on his way to Hot Springs.

Hon. Thos. Allen, died at Washington on the morning of April 8th.

We presume there is no great sin in remarking that the Post-office question seems to be in statu quo.

L. Bergen, special agent of the U. S. Land Department, has been stopping at the Pool House several days.

A man answering the description of old man Bender is supposed to be under arrest, at the St. Louis callouses.

Audrain county claims the title of model county of Missouri. She has spent over half a million on railroads in the last ten years, is out of debt and has plenty of money in her treasury. It is a good showing.

We were compelled to omit a large amount of interesting matter already in type for our last issue. The last issue of the Weekly Graphic contained over forty six columns of choice reading or enough matter to fill an average book of nearly one hundred pages.

Mr. John Hill, in a recent lecture at Hackensack, N. J., said that among the sights he saw in England were the graves of the grandfathers of Abraham Lincoln and John Wilkes Booth in the same graveyard. (Cottage Herald).

It is not probable that the grandsons are in quite as close proximity at present.

The Jesse James gang seems to have successors, or at least imitators. Friday night six masked men boarded a train at a water station in Texas and relieved all the passengers of their money and valuables. A strong posse with blood hounds are in pursuit.

St. Joseph comes to the front with a new sensation. The city's funding bonds to the value of a hundred thousand dollars are missing, having very mysteriously disappeared from the Register's office. Parties offering the bonds for sale in New York are under arrest.

The attorney general in response to a question from Governor Crittenden, as to at what time in the proceedings against a prisoner charged with a serious offense he may exercise the pardoning power answers that it can only be exercised after verdict and final judgment has been rendered in the case.

While every good citizen is glad that the desperado and criminal outlaw, Jesse James is no more, very many feel that the manner of his taking off was questionable and cowardly. Governor Crittenden is coming in for a large amount of severe criticism by papers of his own political household.

The unkindest cut of all is the suggestion published in to-day's dispatches that Jesse James was entitled to wear a 300 medal. The democratic party is evidently trying to disown one of its most prominent members, now that he has gone. The stalwarts have enough trouble without being saddled with a Missouri guerrilla. We protest.

The festive cyclone has started on its annual tour of the country. Thursday night Kansas, Iowa, Michigan and some sections of Missouri were visited. At Kahoka in Clark county considerable damage was done. The agricultural college at Des Moines was unroofed. Quincy, Ill., received a slight touch, while in Kansas a number of houses were blown down at various points and one or two lives lost.

A rather remarkable convocation has been in session at Independence, Missouri, for the past week, being nothing less than a sort of ecumenical council of that branch of the mormon church which repudiates polygamy. Australia is the only country, in which that church has been established which is not represented. President and "prophet" Joseph Smith, Jr., on Saturday introduced resolutions heartily endorsing the Edmunds bill for the suppression of polygamy, and returning thanks to the President, Senators and members of congress for their efforts in that direction.

STATE GRAPHICS.

The fruit tree war seems to have broken out at Lancaster.

Mrs. Sisler died at Lancaster last Monday from an overdose of morphine.

The Excelsior has completed its seventh year.

Mr. J. H. Novinger, of Nineveh township, was in town on business today.

Edina has elected Democratic officers—John Beal, Mayor, and Mat. Crichlow, Marshal.

A district Sunday-school convention will be held at Memphis, Mo., on the 18th and 19th inst.

John H. Cullar, living near Ivanhoe, in the north part of Shelby county, had his dwelling house entirely destroyed by fire on Friday of last week.

At the city election in Keokuk on Monday the Democrats elected David J. Ayres, Mayor and four aldermen, while the Republicans secured the city Assessor, Marshal and two Aldermen.

Sunday before last some tramps called at the residence of J. M. Greenstate and J. N. Arnold, in Schuyler county, while they were absent and cooked nine dozen eggs and used up about twenty pounds of flour. Officers were in search of the scamps.

Macon County Grange, will hold its next regular meeting with LaPlata Grange, at its Hall, in LaPlata, April 19th, 1882. All patrons are earnestly requested to be present and each Grange represented, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

John Hendricks the gay 45 years old lothario who ran away from Memphis with Annie Reynolds of sweet sixteen, was captured in Sandusky, Lee county, Iowa, on Monday by Sheriff Clifford of Scotland county, and on Tuesday accompanied by the poor deluded girl was taken back to Memphis, where he will probably be tried at the May term of the Circuit Court for abduction which is a penitentiary offense.

Two colored men, John Kirtly and Ed Holman, were gambling in the bush near the railroad, west of Macon, Monday afternoon, says the Republican. They quarreled, and Kirtly, cut Ed Holman, with a jack-knife cutting a deep gash in the right breast, through into the lungs. Holman is in a bad condition but his doctors think he will recover. Kirtly was arrested and acquitted on the ground that he acted in self defense.

We learn that some fifteen german families have decided to locate in this county and that the entire party represent a capital of nearly \$150,000 ranging in sums of from one thousand dollars up to the family. This will be a great addition to our county, and all the more so considering that the germans are almost invariably industrious, economical and enterprising, and make excellent citizens. We will give further particulars as we get them.

Willie Miller, a promising son of Philip Miller, one of the leading business men of Canton, drove into the river at the levee, with their spring delivery wagon, on Monday evening to water his horse, and getting out into the deep water the horse commenced to rear and plunge, when Willie jumped out into the river, and being unable to swim in the swift current, he and the horse were both drowned.

Shelby Co. Herald: We learn that Mr. Joseph N. Galahn, living near Leonard, had a barn burned last Saturday night. Mr. Galahn and family were attending church at Hager's Grove at the time of the fire. The burning of the barn was, without a doubt, the work of an incendiary, and we trust the prowling miscreant will be brought to account for this, the meanest of all crimes. Mr. Galahn also lost by the fire about two tons of hay, a good set of double harness, plows and other property which he had in the barn at the time.

Judge Bernhardt declines to be a congressional candidate.

A second party is being organized in St. Louis for immigration to Montana.

Dr. G. A. Williams, of Booneville, was accidentally drowned at Fort Royal, Va., the 7th.

Oddfellows of Trenton will entertain all the lodges within a radius of 50 miles on the 26th.

Hon. J. S. Rollins, of Boone county, pays \$1,234 taxes, which is the largest amount assessed.

At Moberly D. S. Forney broke an arm by falling into an uncovered well near his store.

Geo. W. Wright, of Huntsville, has opened a law office, having just graduated from the state university.

Charles W. Combs, of California, has been appointed messenger to the house of representatives folding room.

Walter Norris, of Linneus attempted to board a moving train at St. Joe and lost his left foot in the effort.

For killing his counsel two years ago George Burges, a young lawyer of Platte City, has been sentenced to the years in the penitentiary.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS.

Should a Lawyer Practice in a Court in which the Judge is his Near Kinsman?

The question has often been raised and discussed among the members of the bar in this country, but not formally in court so as to evoke a judicial opinion. We have been hoping to learn the result of a recent case in England where an objection is alleged to have been made to proceeding with the trial of a case, on the ground that the presiding judge was a near kinsman to the attorney on the other side of the case. The objection was overruled, and the trial went on to a verdict, when a rule to show cause was taken; but we have not yet learned the result.

We are not aware of any statute having ever been enacted, either prohibiting or admitting such practice. If the spirit of the rules of the common law which apply to a party in a cause, were extended to the attorney of such party, no judge would, in such case, consent to hear a cause in which his son was an attorney of one of the parties, sooner than he would if his son was such party himself. The theory of challenge, at common law, to the favor of a juror, allowed to a party in a cause, rests on the ground of a supposed infirmity of his nature, which cannot overcome the bias of his feelings, caused by his great intimacy with, or interest in the other party; an interest which may be only that of a strong personal friendship. It is out of regard to this weakness of human nature which allows an unconscious partiality for the case made by the friendly party and an unconscious prejudice against the opposite side, with whom there is no corresponding sympathy, that this right of challenge is so wisely and universally recognized in legal proceedings.

It is because an attorney or counsel in a suit is, in theory, presumed to have no personal interest in the event of that suit, and that his two are not contingent upon the result, that he is regarded as disinterested and unchallengeable, though he may be of near kin to the judge presiding at the trial. And thus there is no recognized positive law which is held to exclude an attorney or counsel from appearing on the trial of a cause in his father's court. The objection to his appearing in such relation, if any, can only rest upon that natural bias of feeling and sympathy which a judge is supposed to entertain towards his own son or brother, or other near kinsman who may have may have charge of a cause in his court—an interest which he is not supposed to have towards the opposite counsel who is not so related to him.

To illustrate the principle involved: Take the case of a young struggling lawyer who is retained in a suit involving, if he succeeds, a million of dollars to his client, and to himself an enormous fee, besides a reputation which is equivalent to a fortune. Brilliant success in a celebrated case has often lifted a lawyer from obscurity to eminence in his profession. Now place this young man in such a suit in a court in which his near kinsman—his father for example, is the judge, and assume such a judge to be a man of rare purity and honor in life—a model man. Yet he is not a model man if he is destitute of natural affection, or sympathy stronger than a mere bias for the success and upbuilding of the reputation and fortune of his own son. It is not easy to see that in the trial of the cause and in the charge to the jury, especially in arraying and commenting upon the testimony, the judge would likely be warped quite unconsciously, and, it may be, with great subtlety, giving his official influence to secure a verdict favorable to the side which his son had espoused? In questions of pure law there is not so much danger from the partiality of the judge, because his rulings can be reviewed before a higher tribunal when his reputation will be involved. But in questions of fact *visi prius*, there is scope for a strong partiality without any corrective influence.

This disqualifying kinship is not confined to the relation of father and son. It is applicable to son-in-law, and to brother and brother-in-law, though, perhaps, in less degree.

A judge, placed in such circumstances, may be strong enough to disobey the feelings and affections of his nature and may conduct the trial of the cause with absolute blindness to the parties and their counsel, and with indifference as to the result of the case, but if the efforts of his kinsman in court should be successful, there would naturally be clamor and scandal raised by the losing party, and his sympathizers against the integrity and impartiality of the court, which would affect public opinion and impair public confidence in the judiciary.

It is to avoid even a suspicion of partiality that some judges of great delicacy of honor have been unwilling that their sons or other near kinsmen should

practice in their court. Judge Roosevelt, of New York, twenty five years ago, was an example in point, and a member of the New York bar or bench was more respected for his fine sense of professional honor than he.

Another illustrious example among the members of the New York bar was found in James F. Brady, who was recognized as the soul of honor. When his brother, John R. Brady, became judge of the common pleas in the city of New York, James, solely because of his relationship to the judge, abstained from that time from all practice in his brother's court, though he was offered large fees to make motions in that court. At a meeting of the New York bar, to show respect to the memory of Mr. James T. Brady, Luther R. Marsh, in the Court of Common Pleas, said: "This particular court, as such, will not feel his loss as much as others; for since the accession of his brother to the bench, now some thirteen years ago, the voice of Mr. Brady, though often and earnestly implored, has never been heard at this tribunal. He, from that moment withdrew entirely from practice in this forum, directly or indirectly, that the appearance might correspond with the reality; and no fee or tempting cause of popular interest could tempt him to swerve from the line of duty his delicate sense of honor prescribed—an ever conspicuous trait in his professional life."

At the Philadelphia bar we had an illustrious example in the United States District Court over which Judge Caldwell presided for many years. His son who was an honorable member of that bar, but he never practiced in his father's court, although his business there would have been very remunerative on account of bankruptcy proceedings therein. The judge suggested to his son to confine his practice to other courts; and during the entire judicial life of the judge, both he and his son adhered with scrupulous fidelity to his principle of professional delicacy and judicial ethics. And their conduct in this respect elicited the warmest commendation of the bar.

There are doubtless many other similar instances in the various states, which are not very generally known. And there are also, perhaps, many more cases of the other class, in which no regard is paid to the relationship of the attorney to the judge; or rather such relationship is often the ground on which multiplied retainers are given to an attorney in the court of his father or near kinsman. These retainers are generally understood to be given, not because of his ability, or experience, but simply because of kindred relations to the court. His business increases; his briefs multiply; large corporations select him for counsel, though they have already expended upon.

It may be urged that judges are, and should be above the suspicion of partiality or bias under all circumstances, without regard to personal friendship or natural affection so far as the members of the bar are concerned. Whether this is so or not, the lawyers do not assume it to be so, even in cases where the judges are of the most exalted character of honor and integrity. And if it were known how severely the practice is condemned by the bar and the public, and what scandal attaches to it in many cases no judge who respects his office and his honor would subject them to such aspersions.

As this question has no statute or judicial case to determine it, and the practice in some courts is favored and in others disfavored, it seems to be left in the absence of legislation, to the pleasure of the judges themselves, or to the nice sense of honor of the bar.

The bar would admire the judge for closing his ear in his own court against his own son or near kinsman, and the public would coincide with the bar. It is better that any practice of doubtful propriety should be waived than adhered to.

JOHN F. HAGMAN.

—Central Law Journal.

Mr. Lowell, at the London banquet commemorating the Smoke Abatement Exhibition, made an amusing suggestion for improving the atmosphere of the great city. He said that he remembered a little story he heard of a neighbor of his who invented something for increasing the draught of his chimney which he put on to the flue of his breakfast-room; but he did not remain in the room while the machine was being applied. He looked, however, through a crack in the door, and the first object he saw was his revered mother-in-law and then his beloved wife mounting the flue like witches on broomsticks, and then he saw the family cat drawn backward across the carpet, vainly clinging with her forepaws, and disputing every inch of ground, when he turned and fled. He could not help thinking that if they were to build the chimney high enough and put his neighbor's invention on the top, it might have some effect on the smoke of London.

Friday night a passenger train on the Colorado & Santa Fe railroad was boarded near Plum station by five men, who robbed the passengers and effected escape.

JESSE JAMES' FUNERAL.

An Unusual Service in the Kearney Baptist Church.

Dramatic Burial Scene at the Bandits' Citadel—The Coffin Borne to John Samuels' Bedside.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 7.—The adjoining county of Clay yesterday drew from the surrounding country into Kearney, a town about an hour's ride northeast of here, the largest number of people ever present at one time in that village. A constantly increasing crowd about the entrance to the only hotel, the Kearney house, showed the greatest interest felt by all in getting a last and satisfactory look at the dead Jesse James. His body was enclosed in a metallic casket and

PLACED UPON CHAIRS in the office. Many of the older people who had known him did not hesitate to exclaim that the features were none other than those of the famous outlaw. The younger generation, to whom his name was so long a synonym for dread, looked timidly at the purpling face as it even in death they still feared him. A few minutes before 2 o'clock Mrs. Samuels, Mrs. James and two children, Luther James and wife, Mrs. Mums (mother of Mrs. James) and Mrs. Hall entered the room, and following them came

THE PALL BEARERS J. D. Ford, Sheriff Timberlake, T. T. Reed, Jas. Henderson, Jas. Vaughn, Benjamin Flanders and Chas. Scott. The coffin lid was replaced and the casket borne out to a wagon, which was then followed by a long procession to the Baptist church, where Jesse was said to have been converted in 1866. The relatives were seated directly in front of the altar and behind the coffin. Services began with the hymn: "What a friend we have in Jesus." Rev. R. H. Jones, of Lathrop, then read the passage from Job, beginning: "Man born of woman is of few days, and is full of trouble." He followed it with prayer calculated to soothe the mourners and to lead their thoughts heavenward. "Where wilt thou be found?" was then sung, and

REV. J. M. P. MARTIN, the pastor, preached a brief sermon on "The willingness of Christ to forgive," which visibly affected the near relatives of the deceased. From the church the procession—composed of wagons, buggies, people on horseback and afoot, proceeded some 4 miles northeast over the hilly country to the Samuels' farm. The house stands near the road in a well wooded pasture. Just around it grows considerable shrubbery, and a row of lilac bushes to the left of the building were half full of blossoms. It is a modest three room habitation, built of logs, but about it all over the farm there is a look of thrift, good management and comfort. Outside the clearing is a thick growth of timber. At the front door of the house the casket was lifted by the pall bearers and at Mrs. Samuels' direction

BORNE INTO THE ROOM, where the outlaw's half brother, John Samuels lay suffering with the wound recently received at a dance in Centreville. He was raised up for a look at the corpse, crying, "Oh, Jesse! that ever I should see you brought home this way!" Mrs. Samuels from her position by the bed said, "He is in heaven. They have killed him. He has gone to God, and God will judge him. He is taken from me, and I have no one now to lean upon. John my live for your mother—your poor heartbroken mother!" The coffin was then carried out into yard and placed upon chairs beside the waiting grave. When the lid had been removed the widow bent over for a last look, crying hysterically that she would not let him go, and that he had been murdered for money and was now in heaven, but that God would punish all who had a hand in his death. Mrs. Samuels, standing at the head of the casket,

POINTED HER ONE HAND at Sheriff Timberlake and said sternly: "Yes, they killed him for money. But let them take their money, their gold and greenbacks. It will do them no good. The officers of the law have hired murderers to do it. God will judge them for it. I have no money. I want none. I shall not judge them. I will leave that to God. If he can forgive them, I can." Here for the first time during the funeral she choked with tears and continued brokenly, "He was here last week, and when he started away he said: 'Mother, you may never see me again, but I am not as bad as they would make me out to be.'"

Nothing more was said and the outlaw's body was lowered into the earth and heaped over with fresh sod.

Postal Points.

CHANGES IN MISSOURI SERVICE. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The following postal changes in Missouri were announced to day:

Post Offices discontinued—War Eagle St. Charles County, mail to nearest office; discontinued October 4, 1881. Star service discontinued—Route 28, 126, Clarence to Clarence, from April 15, 1882.

Star service changes—Route 127, Bethel to Edina; from April 16, 1882, curtail route to omit Edina and embrace Novelty, and the changed route to end at Novelty, reducing route 5 miles.

Route 28, 767, Clarence to Edina; from April 3, 1883, service from Clarence by Hager's Grove, Cherry Box and Novelty to Edina and back three times a week.

Nominations.

SENT TO THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The President nominated: Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, Secretary of the Interior.

Wm. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy.

Wm. H. Hunt, of Louisiana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

Roland Worthington, Collector of Customs, Boston.

Adin B. Underwood, Surveyor of Customs, Boston.

Daniel Hall, Naval Officer of Customs, Boston.

John J. Knox, Minnesota, Comptroller of the Currency.

Latter-Day Saints' Conference.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 6.—The general conference of the world of the church of the latter-day saint: anti-polygamy mormons, begun here this morning and will continue for 10 days. Over 500 delegates are present from all over the United States and Canada, and several from England. The president and prophet, Joseph Smith, Jr., son of Joseph Smith, Sr., translator of the Books of Mormon, presided over the meeting. This will be the most interesting conference ever held.

BISMARCK, D. T., April 5.—Ex Mayor Haskett has returned. Several parties were ready to go in search of him and party, fearing they were lost in the blizzard. Deep snows in Missouri River country was the cause of their detention. He claims to have discovered the source of the James river.

The river here fell four feet yesterday, owing to a gorge which formed about the bridge. It fell so rapidly that all boats at Bismark levee are hard on the ground. The Northern Pacific transfer is careened over considerably. Telegrams from Forts Buford and Stevenson report the ice moving out and the river rising slowly. It will require a big rise to float the boats here. When the gorge first formed the water receded 18 inches in 15 minutes.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 7.—The *Sedalia Democrat*, of today, has the following editorial paragraph: It is quite certain that Governor Crittenden and the authorities of Kansas City have known during the past three months that Jesse James was residing in St. Joseph, but no explanation of their failure to attempt his capture has yet been vouchsafed to the public.

The attention of the governor being called to this, he authorized your correspondent to say it was wholly false. Neither he nor the officers referred to had any such information.

General Joe Shelby is quoted by a gentleman in one of the state departments as saying that Jesse James, under the name of Johnson, was a delegate to the Chicago convention from Mississippi, and was one of the immortal 306, and should have received one of the bronze medals. The governor says that he is more than half inclined to believe in the truth of the statement.

Governor Crittenden today received \$1,500 of the reward to be paid by the railway companies for the killing of Jesse James.

Abusing Newspapers.

Some people think that they are very smart when they abuse a newspaper or an editor. They forget that many papers have largely profited by becoming the objects of these attacks, and that some editors have thriven on being assailed. Aside from this consideration, it should be remembered that an editor is often obliged to occupy a very delicate position. His sense of right will sometimes cause him to attack or defend a man, a business, a class or a cause at a risk of making enemies of others, only to find those in whose interests he has labored display ingratitude. Of course no level-headed editor expects to find much gratitude or charity. He must generally be content with the approval of his own conscience, and pursue the course he believes to be right, regardless of either frowns or smiles, supported by his conscience recited. It will all come right in the end. It is hard to be misunderstood, and to find those to whose support you have earned a right, desert you to meet alone the attacks of those who you have incensed in pursuing the course you were convinced was right, but you will thereby learn a lesson of self-reliance, and form a habit of judging entirely for yourself, that will be invaluable. You will be able to tell the truth, however distasteful, and refuse to utter a falsehood how much pleasanter it may promise to make things go.—[Clarinda Herald.]

Men first made books in Babylon, where they fashioned them out of clay, and baked them like bricks, and they have been at it ever since all over the world, until the accumulated knowledge of ages has reached dimensions that are simply stupendous. Only 1,300 years ago there were but 9 books in all England. They were the great and sacred treasures of the monks of Canterbury, and they were the germ of the first English library. There are nearly a million and a quarter of books in the British Museum and burning the last 20 years the great store-houses of literature among civilized nations have nearly doubled their contents.

A LA MODE.

This is to be a velvet season.

Red parasols remain in favor.

Red veils are worn by brunettes.

Feathers cover fans and parasols.

Velvet ribbon trims straw bonnets.

New dresses have princess effects.

The side-pointed dolman is revived.

Neapolitan braids are again in favor.

Checks silks watered are very stylish.

Muslin embroidery is used on bonnets.

Brocaded nun's veiling is fashionable.

Velvet crowns are on Continental hats.

Sun umbrellas are of double-faced silk.

Nine shaded roses appear on one bonnet.

Hand-carving ornaments parasol handles.

Large ribbon bows are worn at the throat.

French dresses have tucks sewed by hand.

Ladies' tailor-made suits cost from \$50 to \$125.

Flower bonnets are entirely of small rosebuds.

Terra-cotta velvet trims white woollen costumes.

Plaid sleeves, with simple cuffs, are most stylish.

Patridge-plume is the new shade of brown.

Gold-washed buttons are used on new dresses.

Spotted and sprigged muslin is used for white dresses.

Terra-cotta ribbon on black straw bonnets is very stylish.

White dresses are embroidered all over waist and skirt.

New sash ribbons have raised chenille flowers and leaves.

New skirts are pleated in front and back, but not on the sides.

Dress parasols have the entire top covered with artificial flowers.

Long gloves are worn outside the sleeves half way up to the elbows.

Intense colors and aesthetic styles are avoided by fashionable women.

Balls of colored wool are made use of to edge flounces and basques.

Carved teak-wood is a favorite material for sticks for elegant parasols.

The woven Marguerite lace gloves will be worn with summer dresses.

Dark green contrasted with sunflower yellow is seen in spring bonnets.

Black grenadine over red, olive or yellow satin is used for new mantles.

Manila hats, with velvet crowns, are well fitted for the first spring days.

Velvet tabliers and vest give a rich effect when combined with fine wool dresses.

Remarks a writer: "A gentle hand can lead an elephant by a hair." Now what foolishness that is to put into the minds of children. Why, bless you, elephants don't have hair; they just have hides; that's all. Perhaps a gentle hand might lead one by the tail; but, mind you, we have our doubts even of that.

An illustrious painter who is traveling is invited to dine with a wealthy merchant. "I had a son myself who was passionately devoted to art," says his host, "and I sent him to Paris, where he was for ten years studying in the atelier of the famous Crepason." "Ah, and he was successful?" "Successful! Sir, at this moment he owns the second largest factory of artificial fertilizers in the country."—[Paris Paper.]

A landscape painter is making a sketch of a peasant's house—usual bit of a tree and old roof sunk in a little. The peasant comes to look over the artist's shoulder. "You are getting along very well," he says, "that's my house to the life. There's the big stone chimney—I'd know it anywhere." Artist continues his labors. Peasant—"Oh, I say if I were you I wouldn't put in the other chimney. It isn't worth the trouble. It smokes abominably."

The German press, commenting on the intervention of President Arthur in the case of Dr. Lamson, regard it as unjustifiable and meddling interference, particularly as it comes from a country which upholds the Monroe doctrine.

Levi B. Hopkins—a monstrosity almost without parallel—was born in Worth county, Mo., and was 27 years old in January last. His entire weight is only 70 pounds, and of this the physicians estimate the weight of his head to be 40 pounds. His head is three feet in circumference and without any very noticeable deformity. His forehead is quite prominent, and his scalp adorned with a natural growth of hair, and light whiskers on his chin. His voice is rather drawing and he seems to converse with an effort. He tells his age, place of birth, and a few commonplace occurrences. His head attained its mammoth size before he was 2 years old, and his body stopped growing at the age of 15.